

Judging by the activity of the British troops, King George assuredly must now be at the front.

There is no record of Mr. Hughes having voted in the last presidential election. To all intents and purposes, therefore, he was as much for Mr. Wilson as he was for Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt.

Grape juice put up without sugar will keep well if everything is completely sterilized and the juice put in absolutely air-tight bottles. If corks are used have new ones, and soak in cold water, then force into neck of the bottle very tight; the end of the neck of the bottle should be dipped in hot sealing wax, to render it thoroughly air-tight. Only perfect grapes, free from any decay, should be used. Wrap the filled bottles in paper and keep in a cool place.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

To reach Farmington you can use either one of the following routes:

(Via St. Louis)
Iron Mountain—Leave St. Louis at 7:50 or 9:05 a. m., arriving at Farmington over Electric Railway from DeLassus at 12:01 p. m.

M. R. & B. T.—Leave St. Louis at 7:50 a. m., 3:15 and 5:31 p. m., arriving at Farmington over Electric Railway from Flat River at 12:01 a. m., and 6:46 and 9:26 p. m.

From the South
Iron Mountain via Bismarck and DeLassus—Arrive at Farmington over Electric Railway at 12:42 p. m.

Belmont Branch of Iron Mountain—Arrive at Farmington over Electric Railway from DeLassus at 2:10 p. m.

Cape Girardeau Northern—Arrive at Farmington at 8:10 p. m. from Cape Girardeau and intermediate points. Going south the train leaves Farmington at 7:00 a. m. Both trains make connections with Frisco trains at Perryville Junction.

To Reach St. Louis
You can go over either of the roads at the following hours:

M. R. & B. T.—Leave Farmington over Electric Railway to Flat River at 4:23 and 8:00 a. m., and 1:55 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 8:35 and 11:50 a. m. and 6:10 p. m. Fare from Farmington, \$1.06. Round trip, \$3.22.

Iron Mountain—Leave Farmington over Electric Railway to DeLassus at 1:33 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 6:10 p. m. Fare for one way from Farmington, \$1.90; round trip, \$3.80. ST. FRANCIS COUNTY RY. CO.

Time Table (Condensed).

Between Farmington and Flat River

Lv. Farmington.	Arr. Flat River	Lv. Flat River.	Arr. Farmington
4:23 a. m. P. O.	5:00 a. m.	5:07 a. m.	5:45 a. m.
5:52 a. m. P. O.	6:29 a. m.	6:37 a. m.	7:13 a. m.
8:00 a. m. Depot	8:36 a. m.	8:05 a. m. Depot	8:41 a. m.
10:30 a. m. Depot	11:06 a. m.	11:20 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
12:42 p. m. Depot	1:13 p. m.	1:18 p. m.	1:55 p. m.
1:55 p. m. P. O.	2:36 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	3:21 p. m.
4:38 p. m. Depot	5:13 p. m.	4:43 p. m. Depot	5:20 p. m.
8:05 p. m. Depot	8:34 p. m.	8:10 p. m.	8:46 p. m.
		8:50 p. m.	9:26 p. m.

Cars leaving Farmington for Flat River at 8:00 and 10:30 a. m. start from State Hospital at 7:20 and 9:49 a. m., respectively; car leaving Farmington for Flat River at 12:42 p. m. leaves DeLassus at 12:30 p. m.; cars leaving Farmington for Flat River at 4:38 and 8:05 p. m. start from State Hospital at 4:29 and 6:29 p. m., respectively.

Cars leaving Flat River at 6:37 and 9:05 a. m., 5:45, 6:10 and 8:50, run to Hospital. Cars leaving Flat River at 11:20 a. m. and 1:25 p. m., run through to DeLassus.

Cars leaving DeLassus at 1:55 p. m. and arriving at Farmington at 2:10 p. m., runs to Power House only.

Between Farmington and Lead Belt
Local service between Farmington and Leadwood, Bonne Terre, Elvins and intermediate points. Cars leaving Farmington at 8:00 a. m. and 4:38 p. m. make direct connections with M. R. & B. T. Ry. at Flat River for Bonne Terre and Leadwood and intermediate points.

Cars leaving Farmington at 8:00 a. m. and 1:55 p. m. make direct connections with the M. R. & B. T. Ry. at Flat River for Elvins and intermediate points.

All M. R. & B. T. Ry. trains make direct connections at Flat River with Electric cars for Farmington and intermediate points.

Between Farmington and DeLassus
Lv. Farmington. Arr. DeLassus.
12:01 p. m. 12:17 p. m.
1:33 p. m. 1:44 p. m.
Lv. DeLassus. Arr. Farmington.
12:30 p. m. 12:42 p. m.
1:55 p. m. 2:10 p. m.

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MR. HUGHES' SPEECHES

William J. Bryan Analyzes Them and Shows Where the Republican Candidate Stands

Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance and his first campaign speech are now before the public.

As no Justice of the Supreme Court was ever nominated for President before, Mr. Hughes is setting a precedent. He is showing us how, in his opinion, experience on the Supreme Bench should fit one for the political arena. He has answered one of the Democratic arguments—the only one he has attempted to. The Democrats protested against a nominee being taken from the Supreme Court. After reading Mr. Hughes' speeches, the country will be convinced that his partisan bias is better suited to a political campaign than to a position which requires a judicial temperament.

It will be a surprise to the country that a Justice of the Supreme Court should be able to accumulate so much vitriol in so short a term of service. A comparison of his speeches with the speeches made by other men who have been candidates will show that none of them, not even Roosevelt, have been more partisan or unfair in their attacks on an occupant of the White House.

Candidate Hughes is as uncandid in the defining of his own position as he is lacking in frankness in the assaults he makes on the President's position.

He indorses the platform of his party, which demands congressional legislation (and a federal amendment if necessary) taking from the States all authority over railroads, and vesting this authority exclusively in the federal government. This is revolutionary, and means nothing less than depriving the States of all the power they now have to protect the people from railroad extortion. Mr. Hughes deals with the railroad question in a few carefully chosen words, which can be construed as an indorsement of the platform by the railroad magnates, who put that plank in, but his language gives the general public no intimation of the railroad plot which he indorses.

Likewise, in discussing the merchant marine, he takes the side of the shipping trust against the shipping bill, and yet he does not explain the Republican plan which not only protects the shipping trust from government competition, but contemplates subsidies paid from the public treasury.

He takes the side of the tariff barons against the consumers, and gives no assurance that he will favor retention of the income taxes, which impose on those possessing large incomes a part of the burden that the Republican party collected from consumption, through tariff duties.

Mr. Hughes seemingly demands the expenditure of more money on preparedness than the Democratic administration recommends, and yet he does not explain where the money is to come from, or what method is to be employed in raising the larger sum which his policy would require.

The fact that, as Governor, he sent a message to the Legislature, protesting against the ratification of the income tax amendment shows his position on this subject. The fact that he joined the rest of the court in holding the law constitutional did not indicate any change in opinion as to the policy of the income tax. He could not deny the constitutionality of the law, however much he might oppose it as a fiscal policy.

In his speech of acceptance, he intimates that the trust question has been settled, and yet he not only did

nothing to secure relief from the trusts but he fails to concede the merit of the laws passed without his aid; and he will have, in this campaign, the support of all the trust magnates. It was Perkins, for instance, who is connected with both the steel trust and the harvester trust, who secured for Mr. Hughes the indorsement of the Progressive committee.

In the Mexican matter, Mr. Hughes has been grossly unfair, as well as lacking in straightforwardness. As he has taken the part of the exploiters in dealing with the tariff question, the railroad question and the shipping question, so he is taking the part of the exploiters in dealing with Mexico.

He would have had this nation recognize Huerta, who secured his position by an act of high treason, took the former President captive by force and then allowed, if he did not cause, him to be put to death. He ruled Mexico with an iron hand, absorbing by arbitrary decree the legislative power of the congress which he overthrew. To have recognized Huerta would have been to set a premium on treason and assassination, and to do so in the interest of exploiters, Mexican and foreign, who put their pecuniary interests above all questions of morals and of representative government.

As an illustration of the unfairness of his criticism of the President's policy in Mexico, he charges the President with interference in the politics of Mexico, because the President was not willing to have Huerta re-elected himself by force while exercising arbitrary and despotic power, and yet he has no words of condemnation for the Republican ambassador to Mexico, who allowed Huerta and Felix Diaz to use the American embassy as a meeting place, when they plotted the overthrow of President Madero. Surely this is partisanship of the most extreme kind.

All the way through the speech, Mr. Hughes criticizes and scolds, without setting forth the alternative course which he would have followed. Mr. Hughes assails the removal of so-called experienced diplomats in Latin America. He forgets to say that they were experienced in the dollar diplomacy that President Wilson overthrew. It was in Latin America, more than anywhere else, that the diplomatic service had been commercialized; and it was hardly to be expected that the President would use Republicans of this type and experience to carry out a new policy built on the theory of friendship and fair dealing.

Plutocracy is in full cry. The plunderband, angered by the reform measures put on the statute books by a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress, are now out for revenge. The predatory interests are following Mr. Hughes' checkbook in hand. If the Republican party regains control of the federal government, there will be a return to the wallow in the mire of special privileges, and another national awakening will be necessary to rescue the government from those who have, under Republican rule, used the instrumentalities of government for the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many.

In so far as the campaign turns on domestic issues, the real question is whether the country shall hold the reforms secured, and press forward for other remedial legislation, or sound a retreat all along the line.

W. J. BRYAN.

Far-Famed Editor Compares Men and Chooses Mr. Wilson

With accustomed accuracy and candor the editor of the Springfield Republican of Springfield, Mass., has reviewed the public careers of Woodrow Wilson and Charles E. Hughes with the earnest purpose of deciding upon the editorial policy of that newspaper in the present campaign.

The Republican is one of the most ably edited and famous newspapers in America. Its editor has waited in the present campaign to hear both candidates before taking sides.

Like a candid, broad-minded publicist he yields that measure of praise to Mr. Hughes he thinks his public acts must claim, but like a true patriot he announces his allegiance to the country's present policies, and pledges his splendid talents henceforth to the re-election of Woodrow Wilson.

The Republican's editorial, making President Wilson the candidate of its choice, has already become a notable bit of literature in the campaign. It says in part:

"Mr. Wilson, in the face of difficulties and criticism such as have confronted no President since Lincoln, has accomplished much. To declare his foreign policy futile is idle. The conclusive answer is contained in the bitter protests of the radical faction in Germany that the German submarines have been caught 'in the net of notes.' The outstanding fact is that Mr. Wilson, without bringing the United States into war, has forced a recognition of neutral right."

"With relation to Mexico, Mr. Wilson has grasped the underlying principle that we shall not have a permanently peaceful neighbor to the south of us until the most patent wrongs under which the masses of the Mexican people have suffered are righted through their own efforts. The recognition of this principle in the long run means the minimum of evil to this country from the Mexican problem. It is to Mr. Wilson's everlasting credit that in spite of difficulties, dis-

couragements, and possibly of incidental mistakes, he has not wavered in his endeavor to apply this principle to the changing circumstances of the times."

Mr. Hughes' Obligations.

Much is made, and very properly, of the fact that Mr. Hughes, if elected, would take office free from hampering pledges. But if free from pledges, he is not free from obligations. Having courted and gained the support of Col. Roosevelt, it would be impossible for Mr. Hughes, as a matter of practical politics, to sign a treaty with Columbia redressing the wrongs done that nation when Col. Roosevelt "seized" the canal. Mr. Roosevelt has angrily and bitterly opposed such action on the part of our government, correctly estimating that it would be a repudiation of his course and a personal humiliation to him. Consequently, for Mr. Hughes to support such a treaty would be to invite an experience similar to that which befel Mr. Taft. Yet adjustment of Columbia's wrongs is important for the United States, not merely as a matter of national honor, but as a matter of dollars and cents in our commercial dealings with all Latin America, where sympathy could be gained to so large a degree by no other one act.

Wilson is Progressive.

"Under Mr. Wilson's leadership the Democratic party is today a better instrument of progressive government than in a generation, if not in its entire history, and, what is more to the point, a better instrument in the opinion of this paper, than the Republican party promises at this moment to become under Mr. Hughes. Various episodes have emphasized the fact that the Democratic party has had comparatively few outstanding leaders of national reputation. But it is one of the chief items of Mr. Wilson's leadership that during his term progressive and enlightened Democrats, such as Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, have been brought more and

more to the front, while the reactionaries have been sent more and more to the rear. The party has been in training and it has gained. But in spite of any comparative lack of leaders, the Democrats meeting in caucus whenever caucus has been necessary, have threshed things out and determined to support, one after another, a long series of soundly constructive legislative measures of historic importance—notable among them the income tax, the banking and currency act, the rural credits act, the child labor bill, the federal unemployment service, the humanitarian features of the seamen's act and the provision for vocational training for civil life while in the army. To achieve such a record without leaders, if it were literally true that the Democrats had had no leaders, would be in itself a triumph of Democracy and a better promise than any amount of leadership stamped with the political conceptions of Boies Penrose.

"Admirable as was Mr. Hughes' record at Albany, there can be no definite assurance that he would be able to force Penrose and others of that ilk to a back seat in the degree to which Mr. Wilson has revitalized the democracy. Mr. Hughes would make a good President; it was a matter of national good fortune that he was nominated at Chicago. But Mr. Wilson by reason of his exceptional experience in office and his now overwhelmingly evident leadership of his party along progressive lines, is, in the opinion of 'The Republican,' better fitted to meet the problems of foreign relations and social evolution, in the broadest sense, which the next four years hold in store."

The Best Laxative
To keep the bowels regular the best laxative is outdoor exercise. Drink a full glass of water half an hour before breakfast and eat an abundance of fruit and vegetables, also establish a regular habit and be sure that your bowels move once each day. When a medicine is needed take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are pleasant to take and mild and gentle in effect. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

The Republican candidate has now abundant opportunities to explain just what he was driving at in his speech of acceptance. He may yet develop an issue to which to address himself.



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MISSOURI PROPERTY TAX LOWEST IN COUNTRY

The following facts from the U. S. Census Bureau are interesting: Washington, August 18.—Municipal government is costing the American people considerably more than does State government. This is one of the facts thought out by a preliminary report issued today by the Bureau of the Census on States' finances during the fiscal year 1915.

In 29 of the 48 States the excess of expenditures for governmental costs, including interest and outlays for permanent improvements, over revenues during the year was \$55,283,404, or 86 cents per capita. In the remaining nineteen States the excess of revenues over expenditures was \$18,608,917, or 37 cents per capita.

The aggregate revenues of all the States during the year were \$458,232,597; the aggregate expenditures for current government costs, including interest, \$399,714,285; and the

aggregate outlays for permanent improvements, \$95,192,799.

For all the States taken as a group, the per capita receipts for property taxes were \$2.73; from other taxes, 98 cents; from earnings of general departments, 51 cents, and from all other sources combined, 43 cents.

The highest per capita property taxes, \$7.28, are shown for Arizona; and the lowest, 91 cents, for Missouri.

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